

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.
In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems
For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry H. P.
Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

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THE WORLD'S FAIR OPEN

President Arthur Starts the Machinery 1,300 Miles Away.

The President's Address—New Orleans Overcrowded with Visitors and the Streets Present a Gaiety Appearance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The telegraph instrument with which President Arthur opened the New Orleans Exposition was placed in the East Room, Executive Mansion yesterday. The wire was tested this morning and found to be in a fairly good condition, but the recent storms caused it to work a little hard.

Morrell Marean, the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was in charge of the wire. At 12 o'clock members of the Diplomatic Corps, Congressional committees and invited guests began arriving. The Marine Band was in attendance to enliven the ceremonies with national airs. The United States Senate was represented by Messrs. Logan, Dolph, Cameron, (Penn.), Cameron, (Wis.), Harrison, Miller, (Cal.), Riddleberger, Pendleton, Butler, Vest, Jones (Fla.), Slater and Walker.

The committee on the part of the House consisted of: Messrs. Oates (Ark.), Rogers (Ark.), Henley (Cal.), Belford (Cal.), Seymour (Conn.), Love (Del.), Davidson (Fla.), Hardeman (Ga.), Hitt (Ill.), Watson (Ind.), Henderson (Iowa), Perkins (Kan.), Hallsell (Ky.), Ellis (La.), Dingley (Me.), Corrington (Md.), Lyman (Mass.), Winans (Mich.), Strait (Minn.), Van Eaton (Miss.), O'Neill (Mo.), Green (N. C.), Laird (Neb.), Cassidy (Nev.), Ray (N. H.), Benn (N. J.), Adams (N. Y.), Paige (O.), George (Ore.), Bingham (Pa.), Chase (R. I.), Humphill (S. C.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Throckmorton (Tex.), Poland (Vt.), O'Farrell (Va.), Gibson (W. Va.), Rankin (Wis.), O'urray (Ariz.), Raymond (Dak.), Singler (Idaho), Maginnis (Mont.), Manzanares (N. Mex.), Paine (Utah), Buntz (Washington Territory), Post (Wyoming).

The East Room was fairly crowded with distinguished guests and was ornamented by an immense picture of the New Orleans Exposition buildings and grounds, painted on cotton and surrounded by a floral frame. The ornament was the gift of the Exposition officers.

FORMAL OPENING ADDRESS

"In the name of the people of the Republic, I congratulate the citizens of the Southwest in their advancing prosperity as manifested by the great International Exposition now about to open in the interest of the nation. That section of our Commonwealth has found expression in many ways, notably in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi by a national loan to promote the present Exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of trade between the United States and Central and South America it will attract the attention of the people of the neighboring nations of the American system. They will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products as we will of theirs. Thus not only good feeling, but a profitable intercourse between the United States and the States of Central and South America will be promoted. The people also of our own country will thus be brought closer together, who will find in this exposition of competitive industries motives for strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. The railroads, telegraph lines and sub-marine cables, have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this, of representatives of the different nations, is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all.

"The United States extend to those from foreign countries, who visit us on this occasion, a cordial welcome now at the Executive Mansion in Washington. In the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the President of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, of the committee from each House of Congress, and members of my Cabinet, I again, in their name, congratulate the promoters of the exhibition upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far-reaching results.

"With my best wishes for the fulfillment of all its great purposes, I now declare the World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition open."

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The day for opening the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition dawned clear and pleasant. Nothing was left undone to make the opening ceremonies brilliant and imposing. Never before have the streets of the city been so crowded with people. Every incoming train is loaded with visitors, and the bustle and turmoil as they hurry off in search of accommodations, reminds one of scenes during the Centennial at Philadelphia. Already the hotels are full, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining good quarters. The city presents a gay appearance. The buildings along the principal streets are profusely decorated. Flags, banners, and hunting of all colors and decorative designs have been tastefully arranged along the house fronts, while at the many more prominent street corners triumphal arches have been erected.

Canal street, the grand boulevard of the Crescent City, presented a spectacle never equaled even during the carnival festivities. From the river front away toward the lake the eye met nothing but one vast sea of changing colors. The stores are decorated so profusely that one could, with difficulty, see the buildings. The flags of all nations are hung from the broad galleries and streamers are suspended from the roofs to the ground. Even the wide "neutral grounds" showed bits of color.

Long before the hour fixed for the formation of the Exposition procession, crowds began to collect on the broad boulevards and on the "neutral space," Middle street, and soon the thoroughfare from Rampart street to the river was so densely packed with people, that thousands despaired of a glimpse of the procession and took the various lines of cars for the Exposition Park.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession, composed of the officers of the Exposition, the Commissioners of foreign countries, and the

United States Government and of the several States, and distinguished visitors and citizens, formed and began to march to the levee, where was moored the magnificent steamer "Fied A. Blanks," draped in the colors of the rainbow.

The procession marched aboard of the Blanks, which swung out into the stream and headed for the lower limits of the corporation, so as to traverse the entire length of the city on the trip up stream, giving those on board a view of the entire shipping moored along the fifteen miles of river front. Reaching the lower end of the city the Blanks turned and set up stream, her course along the route being the signal for salutes from the war-ships and ocean vessels and a ringing steam whistles of the steamboats. Every vessel was tastefully decorated with flags, and their crews on deck and rigging cheered as the Blanks passed.

The boat landed at the exposition wharf at noon, and the party proceeded to music to the main building, where the opening ceremonies were to be held, when the procession reached the building.

Eleven thousand seats in the hall were almost filled by the persons who had started for the park before the procession moved, while thousands congregated in groups around the vast auditorium.

When the Exposition officers and Commissioners had taken their places on the platform the orchestra struck up the "President's March."

The reception of Governor S. D. McEnery followed, and the orchestra played the national airs.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, offered prayer, at the conclusion of which Governor McEnery began the opening address.

The Governor referred to the magnitude of the Exposition and the benefit it would confer on the whole country, especially the South, to whom the International Exposition had hitherto been unknown, and expressed the belief that the intercourse of the people from the different sections of the country would bring the States closer together, socially and politically, than they had been for a third of a century.

The Exposition poem of Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend ("Narcissa") was then read, at the conclusion of which, Mayor J. V. Guillotte welcomed the visitors to the Crescent City, promising them courteous and fair treatment by the citizens.

Director General Major E. A. Burke then presented the Exposition buildings to President Arthur by telegraph. A telegraphic response was received and read from the President, officially announcing the opening of the Exposition.

The machinery began to move slowly, followed by a whirl of two miles of shafting. Governor McEnery then received the Commissioners and distinguished visitors amid a burst of national airs from the orchestra. The proceeding then came to a close.

HOFFMAN HANGED.

The Man Who Killed Two Sons and Tried to Kill His Wife.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—At precisely 10:13 to-day, John B. Hoffman, the murderer of his two sons, Edward and Robert, and the would-be murderer of his wife, was hanged in the jail yard in this city.

He went up the steps of the scaffold slowly, so thoroughly cowed that he had to be almost carried. As he looked down at the crowd, 400 faces were turned up in gaping curiosity. The cold air did him good. Then he caught sight of the rope. He had just said down and lent his ear to Father Farnestine. But the effect of religious words was ruined by the sight of the rope.

"Gone, gone" (Enough, enough), he muttered. "No, I have enough," he said rudely. "They take my life, that's enough."

"Have you anything to say?" asked the Sheriff.

"Good-by, good-by. That's all I have yet to say," said the victim as he got up. Then when Kleeman put on the leg and breast pinions the old man exclaimed, "What are you doing? Oh, God! Oh, God! Then came the black cap—the relic of barbarism—and his groans were heard, muffled though they were.

"Ready!" asked Colonel Hawkins.

The lever was quickly pulled, the body fell quickly, and when the first rebound had settled it was seen that the neck had been broken. There was no twitching, no convulsions, and the rush of doctors to the pulpit was the first noise to break the moment of suspense and silence.

Hoffman was jealous of his wife, a hard working respectable woman, suspecting that she was criminally intimate with other men.

On May 31, 1878, while his wife and son Edward, aged twenty-seven, were sitting side by side in his home, he attempted to shoot his wife, who grabbed the weapon and the son received the ball, killing him instantly. Hoffman was acquitted by a coroner's jury on the ground of accidental shooting. Thereafter he refused to support his family, and spent most of his time drinking or dogging his wife. He repeatedly asserted that his son Robert, aged twenty-two, was a bastard, and that he proposed to kill him. On January 18, 1883, as Robert was leaving the house for his work early in the morning, Hoffman, who had secreted himself in the hall to await him, shot and killed him. The defense set up for him was insanity. Hoffman, only the day before he was hanged, declared that he had killed Robert, and that he would kill him again and again if he hanged for it every time; also that he regretted that he failed to kill his wife. He was perhaps the greatest coward who ever ended his life on the gallows in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Jack Dempsey met his match at Arthur Chambers' to-night, where he endeavored to knock out George Wilson in four rounds. Marquis of Queensberry rules. Wilson is a nephew of the famous "Tug" Wilson. The four rounds were cleverly fought, and at the end each man was in good condition, and the purse of \$30 was awarded to Wilson.

At the tournament at Johnny Clark's Club Theatre Captain Emery stopped the fight between George Gabig and Denny Kelleher, the heavyweights, who were contending for the first prize. The fight was a savage one from the outset, and in the second round Gabig was administering some terrific punishment to Kelleher when Captain Emery interfered. There were no arrests.

ENGLAND WILL OBJECT

Startling Provisions of the Nicaraguan Treaty.

Absolute Contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Fact Which May Cause the British Lion to Roar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senators received the Nicaraguan Treaty to-day, and its terms, though known in outline, have created a general sensation, if not astonishment. It was known, as announced in the message, that under the treaty the United States acquired the right to build a canal across Nicaragua, but it was not understood that with this concession there was actually ceded to the United States a strip of territory extending three miles on each side of the proposed canal from ocean to ocean. This strip, six miles in width, becomes a part of the domain of the United States, and carries with it the right to fortify it and protect it with garrisons, ships and armies.

These latter features were made public to-day by the New York Times, while the Senate was discussing the subject of making treaties public. Under what are considered here as the safest estimates of cost, based on surveys made for the Government, the figures for the completed canal, including interest, are placed at \$60,000,000. But the money cost of the proposed work does not enter into the sensation created by the treaty. This arises from the fact conceded by our authorities, that all the rights acquired by the treaty, and all the purposes declared by it, are in direct contravention of all the agreements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as still interpreted and insisted upon by Great Britain.

As is well known, in the opening of President Garfield's administration, Mr. Blaine opened a vigorous correspondence with Minister Lowell looking to the abrogation of that portion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which stood in the way of the United States doing exactly what it is now proposed to do under the present treaty with Nicaragua. To this proposition Lord Granville's first note closed by declaring that "Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence upon the observance of all the engagements of that treaty" (Clayton-Bulwer).

In a second letter, writing specifically of the Nicaragua Canal project, Mr. Blaine said:

"It is earnestly hoped by the President that the considerations now presented will have due weight and influence with Her Majesty's Government, and that the modifications of the treaty desired by the United States will be conceded in the same friendly spirit in which they are asked. The following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this Government:

"First—Every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and holding the political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located, to be canceled.

"Second—Every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to make no acquisition of territory in Central America to remain in full force."

When Mr. Blaine retired the questions of modifying or abrogating the treaty remained unsettled. In fact, the discussion over them had only begun. Mr. Frelinghuysen continued the correspondence, only to be constantly assured by Lord Granville that Great Britain could not agree that the treaty had been violated on her part; that she did not regard any feature of it as abrogated, and that she expected the United States to abide by the compact, to which she had given solemn consent. Now, without further notice, a treaty is laid before the Senate which avowedly sets at naught every provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, in the matter of acquiring territory, even violates one of the modifications which England was asked to make.

The general criticism upon the treaty here is not so much as to what it seeks to accomplish, as to the fact that it has the appearance of a deliberate violation of a treaty with a friendly power pending correspondence upon the question of procuring its modification. And as all our naval authorities agree that we would be practically helpless to execute the treaty at present and must continue so for some years to come, provided any one of the great European powers should attempt to prevent action on our part, there are many who feel that the proposed treaty, if ratified, might lead to placing us for the time being, at least, in a very unpleasant, if not mortifying position.

A bit of recent history connected with the effort of Mr. Frelinghuysen to obtain control of this canal project is now of interest. The private company which had a concession to build the canal was about to take steps to send engineers and workmen to Nicaragua before the expiration of their grant. Men and material were gathered at New York, and ships were about to start, when Mr. Frelinghuysen informed those interested that the war ships of the United States would prevent them from taking a step. This stopped the expedition. Then followed the attempt to induce Congress to buy this concession, which failed.

The feeling here that such a step as that now proposed, even if generally approved as a proper one whenever we are able to enforce it, should not be taken while we are absolutely without means of safely transporting troops to the Isthmus and either protecting them on the way or supplying them afterwards. The discussion of the subject also involves the wholly defenseless condition of our main ports, except that our torpedo system is well perfected. There is no expectation that the country will be allowed to drift into trouble, but the opposition to the measure, which is evidently to be strong, and not to be arranged along party lines, argues that the whole project is a needless and careless playing with fire.

One of the embarrassments with those who criticize the treaty have to contend with is that DeLesseps' agents and Captain Eads and his lobby are here actively at work to defeat the present treaty, the Frenchman in the interest of his own canal, and Eads in the interest of his ship-railroad scheme. Duke Gwyn is one of the leading lights in the lobby. The claim is that they will be able to induce enough Senators to speak, and to interpose dilatory motions to carry the treaty over the

present session. The presence of this lobby and its bold operations will be likely to disgust the Senate and make the treaty stronger for these lobby efforts to defeat it.

Murder in the First Degree.
BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—The jury in the case of Peter Louis Octa, who brutally murdered his wife on the 14th of November, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree to-day.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Jay Gould Thinks Times Will Shortly be Better.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Jay Gould was asked by a reporter at his residence to-day to express his views as to the present condition of business and the outlook for the future.

"Why is the business world so depressed?" he was asked.

"For various reasons. One is that we pass through just such periodical depressions at least every ten years. I think the indications are that we are now down to hard pan. The railroads are not making a good showing because the war has been the means of reducing the rates to such a figure that the competing lines are compelled to do business at less than the cost of operation. Again, the season about the period of a Presidential election is always one of despondency. The prospects of a change of administration cause a great many enterprises to hesitate. Business men are uncertain as to the policy of an incoming administration and they fear to make ventures. This feeling of apprehension, I believe, however, is passing away. The fears of a change in the tariff system also seem to be growing less marked because labor is settling down to European prices. Again, the beginning of a new year is all set upon us. At such a time business firms desire to call a halt and take an inventory of their stock and start in afresh."

"Do you believe that the outlook for business is an encouraging one?"

"Most certainly I do. I think that the year 1885 will be a money-making year. The balance of trade is now in our favor."

"Do you not think that the advent of a new administration will furnish further encouragement to the business world?"

"I believe that the administration of President Cleveland will be careful, sound and conservative. I did feel that the Republican party should be continued in power because I recognized the fact that its platform was pronounced upon the subject of a protective tariff. Now that labor is settling down to a lower basis, I do not know but that it is just as well that the Democrats were victorious."

"What, in your opinion, will be the issue of the fight between the New York Central and the West Shore?"

"Eventually the West Shore must give in. If Mr. Vanderbilt decides that it is necessary for him to own it, he will purchase it at his own price."

"What is your opinion of the last report of the Central Road?"

"I do not believe that the New York Central Company has paid any dividends which it has not fairly earned. The issue of bonds (which is made public by the statement) I happen to know, was made because of the need of money for the purpose of carrying on vast improvement. Don't labor under the delusion that the New York Central Railroad is poor. It is probably the most magnificent piece of railroad property in the country."

REDUCING OPERATORS WAGES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Official notice was given to-day to the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that from and after date no pay would be allowed for extra work. The wages of employees in the clerical department were reduced considerably, and the compensation of messengers was also cut down. Similar notices were posted in other offices throughout the State. A lively war in rates is expected upon the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio line to Nashville this week.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

ASKING FOR MORE MONEY.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—Three delegates from Pool No. 1, nine from Pool No. 2, five from Pool No. 3 and six from Pool No. 4, miners from the Monongahela Valley districts, assembled in convention in Monongahela City this morning. After the usual preliminaries, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, which, after a few moments deliberation, reported the following:

"RESOLVED, That the action of this meeting is to ask for an advance of one-half cent, to take effect on Monday next, and that our brethren all along the valley unite with us to secure in a legitimate and intelligent manner an equitable price for our labor."

Adopted. President Costello and others made speeches urging that every legitimate means be taken to obtain the price asked—three cents. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

STRIKING WEAVERS.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 17.—Two hundred weavers, one half of the whole number employed in the cotton mills at Manville, struck to-day against a twenty per cent reduction of pay. The other half were reduced December 1, but accepted the cut. The strike is expected to extend to others.

BANK SUSPENDED.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The City Bank of Schenectady suspended to-day. The bank had a paid up capital of \$100,000, and its last statement showed a surplus of \$15,000 and undivided profits of \$7,091.

LIABILITIES TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—H. Levy & Son, importers and manufacturers of fancy goods at No. 477 Broadway and No. 57 Mercer street, made an assignment to-day, giving preferences for \$65,641. The total liabilities as near as can be estimated are about \$200,000, and it is thought there will be enough assets to pay the creditors in full. The failure was unexpected as the firm expected to get an extension.

WILL STRIKE.